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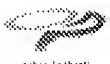Autonomy Retrieval

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GEOPHYSICS IN ENGINEERING 118 ...   89%
Simulated seismic data match actual seismic data very well. Several interpretation methods are being evaluated, including comparing amplitudes between surveys and inverting seismic data to estimate porosity. Please read the full-length paper for additional detail, illustrations, and references
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Finding and producing hydrocarbons from increasingl...   86%
This method achieves better predictions and a deeper understanding of the subsurface than empirical models, with less data. The introduction of microcracks and stiff pores enables studying the pore-type effect on seismic response in carbonate rocks
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AUGUST 2001 Seismic Applic...   83%
The method is datadriven and uses a neural network. The objective is to define a relationship between the seismic velocity and reservoir state, neglecting temperature. The seismic velocity is obtained by inverting the seismic data by use of the acoustic impedance
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AUGUST 2002 Overview Seismic Applications Seism...   81%
Density variations from local geology and topography that do not change with time are effectively canceled when gravity data from different time epochs are differenced. With a 4D survey, data accuracy is paramount, and all the gravity stations must fall within the specified accuracy.
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Geostatistical reservoir characterizations from thr...   81%
Depth and thickness were determined from a reservoir interpretation of the 1988 data by use of a time/depth transfer table and inverted acoustic impedance. The relative permeability, pressure, and initial saturations were obtained from well-test, log, and core data
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Incorporating 4D Seismic Data in Reservoir Simulation Models Using Ensemble Kalman Filter   90%
Incorporating 4D Seismic Data in Reservoir Simulation Models Using Ensemble Kalman Filter 2005, Gu and Oliver 2004, Gao and Reynolds 2005, Wen and Chen 2005). Conditioning reservoir simulation models to seismic data is a difficult task (Gosselin et al. 2003)
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Results of the Brugge Benchmark Study for Flooding Optimization and History Matching   79%
The optimized production strategy was tested on a synthetic truth model developed by TNO, which was also used to generate the production data and inverted time-lapse seismic. The spread of the net present value (NPV) obtained by the different participants is on the order of 10
[Similar documents]

Generating Multiple History-Matched Reservoir-Model Realizations Using Wavelets   78%
However, the optimal use of all consistent data available will yield reservoir models that are less and less uncertain. This second category of data depends on reservoir properties like porosity and permeability in a relatively direct way
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Integration of Seismic Anisotropy and Reservoir Performance Data for Characterization of Naturally Fractured Reservoirs Using Discrete Feature Network Models

77%

Three-dimensional seismic data provide uncalibrated information throughout the interwell space. Elastic attributes such as azimuthally dependent normal moveout velocity (ANMO), reflection amplitude vs. azimuth (AVAZ), and shear-wave birefringence can be inverted from 3D-seismic data.

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Combining Saturation Changes and 4D Seismic for Updating Reservoir Characterizations

76%

Elastic inversion relies on a simplified seismic model and generally produces 3D cubes for compressional-wave velocity, shear-wave velocity, and density. Understanding the robustness of forward and inverse techniques is important when deciding the amount of information carried by seismic data.

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A Macroscopic Method of Measuring Microscopic Scale Phenomena in Porous Media: The Transition Between a Sharp and Diffuse Imbibition Front

100%

In the sharp front regime, the displacing fluid occupies nearly all the pores and throats behind the main wetting front and the saturation changes abruptly. As mentioned above, Lenormand and Zarcone [1984] observed the two regimes in a 2-D micromodel and related the regimes to the capillary number

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Fluid Production and Injection Induced Stress Changes Using Reservoir Volume Changes Inverted From Tiltmeter-Based Surface Deformation Measurements

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Abstract Production and injection induced stress changes are in some circumstances, an important issue in field development and reservoir management. The increased temperature and pressure cause a change of stress and could eventually lead to the rock failure in/outside of the reservoir

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Prediction of Thin Bed Reservoirs Below 1/4 Wavelength Tuning Thickness Using Full Bandwidth Inverted Seismic Impedance

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The abstract must contain conspicuous acknowledgment of where and by whom the paper was presented. The utility and associated risk of our method was tested using 3D seismic and well log data acquired from the prolific deep gas Tuscaloosa trend, located in southeast Louisiana, USA.

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Estimating the Magnitude of Exhumation From 2D and 3D Seismic Velocity Datasets: A Case Study From Slyne Basin, Offshore Northwestern Ireland

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The results from the 2D and 3D seismic data are compared and shown to agree well. Study area A 50 by 100 km patch of the southern and central Slyne Basin was selected for detailed study, based on availability of seismic and well data. The 3D seismic survey has a 27 by 33 k

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Pore Pressure Prediction for the Cocuite Field, Veracruz Basin

70%

Prior to this project, 3D seismic data had been acquired over the Cocuite field. This was first demonstrated by Hottman and Johnson1 using sonic velocities and by Pennebaker2 using seismic velocities. 1) Here, Î ij ~ 1 if i ~ j and ~ 0 otherwise

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10JDOI: Technical Program

73%

10JDOI: Technical Program. SPE/AAPG/SEG Workshop Quantitative Interpretation: Reducing Uncertainty Through Integration of Petrophysics, Geophysics, Geomodeling and Reservoir Simulation June 29-30, 2010 | Denver, Colorado Technical Program Monday, 28 June 5:30â€7:00 pm Welcome Reception

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PETROBOWL VOLUNTEER LIST: Hand out Flyers Door Mo...

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A: NMR or Nuclear Magnetic Resonance S: Schlumberger Oilfield Glossary Q: T Q JMP O: Name the device used both onshore and on the seabed to detect the ground velocity of seismic waves

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